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EXAMINER

BASHORE, WILLIAM L

ART UNIT PAPER NUMBER

2176

DATE MAILED: 10/24/2002

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Handwritten signature

# Office Action Summary

Application No.

08/938,468

Applicant(s)

HOLT ET AL.

Examiner

William L. Bashore

Art Unit

2176

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

## Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

## Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 05 August 2002.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

## Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 7-15, 17, 19, 21-26, 29 and 43-46 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 7-15, 17, 19, 21-26, 29 and 43-46 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

## Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
- Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
- 11) ☐ The proposed drawing correction filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is: a) ☐ approved b) ☐ disapproved by the Examiner.
- If approved, corrected drawings are required in reply to this Office action.
- 12) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner.

## Priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 119 and 120

- 13) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some \* c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- \* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.
- 14) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e) (to a provisional application).
- a) ☐ The translation of the foreign language provisional application has been received.
- 15) ☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 120 and/or 121.

## Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449) Paper No(s) \_\_\_\_\_.
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s) \_\_\_\_\_.
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) ☐ Other: \_\_\_\_\_.

**DETAILED ACTION**

1. This action is responsive to communications: amendment filed 8/5/2002, to the application filed 8/14/1996 (Rule 60), IDS filed 4/21/1998.
2. This application has the following continuation history: application 08/334,616 (now Patent No. 5,557,723); application 08/207,231 filed 3/7/1994 (abandoned) ; and application 07/621,444 filed 11/30/1990 (abandoned). This application claims a filing date of 11/30/1990.
3. Claims 7, 9-11, 29, 44-46 remain rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Texier, and Dayton.
4. Claims 8, 12-15, 17, 19, 21-26, 43 remain rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Texier, Dayton, and Karnik.
5. Claims 7-15, 17, 19, 21-26, 29, 43-46 are pending. Claims 7, 12, 19, 29 are independent claims.

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

6. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

7. **Claims 7, 9-11, 29, 44-46 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Texier, U.S. Patent No. 5,119,476 issued June 1992, in view of Dayton, Doug (hereinafter Dayton), PerForm Pro expands simple WYSIWYG form design, filling, PC Week, Volume 7, Number 39, October 1, 1990, pp. 33-35.**

Art Unit: 2176

**In regard to independent claim 7, Texier teaches:**

- the creation of a custom form (Texier Abstract, column 1 lines 61-63; compare with claim 7 preamble *"a method in a computer system....the method comprising"*).

- generation of forms, allowing for modifications and usage by an author (a user), as well as said forms being evolutionary for programmers to create forms, and generating/redesigning forms (Texier column 1 lines 50-59, column 2 lines 57-61; compare with claim 7 *"user-selected"*).

- Texier does not specifically teach providing a plurality of defined field types and defined behaviors presented for user selection. However, Dayton teaches PerForm Pro, a form creation tool comprising Form Designer for constructing forms using objects on a menu driven work area, and a toolbox to customize forms. (Dayton p.33 Summary, at 1, also p. 34 at 2 and 3; compare with claim 7 *"providing a plurality of defined field types that can be associated with custom fields that can be included in the custom form"*, and *"receiving user input selecting: a selected field type from among the plurality of defined field types"*). It is noted that Dayton's toolbox provides various user selectable options (tools) to customize a form. It is also noted that each tool in said toolbox has default features that can be modified (defined) to help customize said form, including creating text, graphics fields, and boxes, said tools helping to create forms associated with input data (Dayton p.33 Summary, at 1, also p. 34 at 2, 3, 4, and 5; compare with claim 7 *"providing a plurality of defined behaviors that can be associated with data input into the custom fields that can be included in the custom form"*, and *"receiving user input selecting: a selected behavior from among the plurality of defined behaviors"*). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to apply Dayton to Texier, because of Dayton's taught advantage of selectable defined form design options, providing a user of Texier the advantage of visually choosing selections to customize Texier's input form (including data entry portions) from a toolbox set of design options.

Art Unit: 2176

- zones which are equivalent to fields. said zones containing associated descriptions and behaviors. as well as a form control procedure to implement a procedure associated with certain fields (Texier Figure 1 items P1-P7, column 6 lines 46-56, also column 8 lines 1-12: compare with claim 7 *“creating a custom field in the custom form, the custom field having the selected field type and the selected behavior”*).

- display of a custom form, receiving data invoking a procedure to accept data from a custom field (Texier Figure 1, also column 2 lines 8-15; compare with claim 7 *“displaying the custom form, including the custom field, on a display device”*, and *“receiving data directed to the custom field of the displayed custom form”*).

- a form control procedure for executing a selected custom behavior subsequent to user input (validation) (Texier Figure 1 item P7, also Figure 3; compare with claim 7 *“in response to receiving the data....performing the selected behavior for the custom field”*).

**In regard to dependent claim 9**, Texier teaches a form containing a plurality of input fields said input fields can be assigned to various procedures (ie. validation, font, etc.) (Texier Figure 1, 3; compare with claim 9).

**In regard to dependent claim 10**, Texier teaches a displayed form containing fields placed on said form utilizing placement field data controlled by the program (Texier Figure 1, also column 6 lines 46-56: compare with claim 10).

**In regard to dependent claim 11**, Teller teaches a form with an active field triggering a validation event subsequent to user input of data into said field (Texier column 2 lines 8-15: compare with claim 11).

**In regard to independent claim 29, Texier teaches:**

- the creation of a custom form (Texier Abstract, column 1 lines 61-63; compare with claim 7 preamble "*a computer readable medium....comprising*").

- generation of forms, allowing for modifications and usage by an author (a user), as well as said forms being evolutionary for programmers to create forms, and generating/redesigning forms (Texier column 1 lines 50-59, column 2 lines 57-61; compare with claim 29 "*user-selected*").

- Texier does not specifically teach providing a plurality of defined field types and defined behaviors presented for user selection. However, Dayton teaches PerForm Pro, a form creation tool comprising Form Designer for constructing forms using objects on a menu driven work area, and a toolbox to customize forms (Dayton p.33 Summary, at 1, also p. 34 at 2 and 3; compare with claim 29 "*providing a plurality of defined field types that can be associated with custom fields that can be included in the custom form*", and "*receiving user input selecting: a selected field type from among the plurality of defined field types*"). It is noted that Dayton's toolbox provides various user selectable options (tools) to customize a form. It is also noted that each tool in said toolbox has default features that can be modified (defined) to help customize said form, including creating text, graphics fields, and boxes, said tools helping to create forms associated with input data (Dayton p.33 Summary, at 1, also p. 34 at 2, 3, 4, and 5; compare with claim 29 "*providing a plurality of defined behaviors that can be associated with data input into the custom fields that can be included in the custom form*", and "*receiving user input selecting: a selected behavior from among the plurality of defined behaviors*"). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to apply Dayton to Texier, because of Dayton's taught advantage of selectable defined form design options, providing a user of Texier the advantage of visually choosing selections to customize Texier's form (including data entry portions) from a toolbox set of design options.

Art Unit: 2176

- zones which are equivalent to fields. said zones containing associated descriptions and behaviors. as well as a form control procedure to implement a procedure associated with certain fields (Texier Figure 1 items P1-P7, column 6 lines 46-56, also column 8 lines 1-12: compare with claim 29 *“creating a custom field in the custom form, the custom field having the selected field type and the selected behavior”*).

- display of a custom form, receiving data invoking a procedure to accept data from a custom field (Texier Figure 1, also column 2 lines 8-15; compare with claim 29 *“displaying the custom form, including the custom field, on a display device”*, and *“receiving data directed to the custom field of the displayed custom form”*).

- a form control procedure for executing a selected custom behavior subsequent to user input (validation) (Texier Figure 1 item P7, also Figure 3; compare with claim 29 *“in response to receiving the data....performing the selected behavior for the custom field”*).

**In regard to dependent claim 44**, Texier teaches a form containing a plurality of input fields said input fields can be assigned to various procedures (ie. validation, font, etc.) (Texier Figure 1, 3; compare with claim 44).

**In regard to dependent claim 45**, Texier teaches a displayed form containing fields placed on said form utilizing placement field data controlled by the program (Texier Figure 1, also column 6 lines 46-56: compare with claim 45).

**In regard to dependent claim 46**, Teller teaches a form with an active field triggering a validation event subsequent to user input of data into said field (Texier column 2 lines 8-15: compare with claim 46).

Art Unit: 2176

8. Claims 8, 12-15, 17, 19, 21-26, 43 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Texier, U.S. Patent No. 5,119,476 issued June 1992, in view of Dayton, Doug (hereinafter Dayton), PerForm Pro expands simple WYSIWYG form design, filling, PC Week, Volume 7, Number 39, October 1, 1990, pp. 33-35, and further in view of Karnik, U.S. Patent No. 5,404,294 issued April 1995.

In regard to dependent claim 8 (dependent from claim 7), Texier does not specifically teach a behavior modifying more than one field. However, Karnik teaches a form system whereby tags (fields) can be linked to other tags arithmetically using different mathematical functions (Karnik column 6 lines 8-17; compare with claim 8). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to apply Karnik to Texier, because of Karnik's taught advantage of tag linking, providing a way to incorporate formulas (a custom behavior) into the forms of Texier.

In regard to independent claim 12, Texier teaches:

- the creation of a custom form (Texier Abstract, column 1 lines 61-63; compare with claim 12 preamble "*a method in a computer system....the method comprising*").
- generation of forms, allowing for modifications and usage by an author (a user), as well as said forms being evolutionary for programmers to create forms, and generating/redesigning forms (Texier column 1 lines 50-59, column 2 lines 57-61; compare with claim 12 "*user-selected*").
- display of a custom form (Texier Figure 1; compare with claim 12 "*displaying the custom form, the custom form having one or more custom fields, wherein each custom field has:*")
- Texier does not specifically teach providing a plurality of defined field types and defined behaviors presented for user selection. However, Dayton teaches PerForm Pro, a form creation tool comprising Form Designer for constructing forms using objects on a menu driven work area, and a toolbox to customize forms (Dayton p.33 Summary, at 1, also p. 34 at 2 and 3; compare with claim 12 "*a*



*selected custom field type that has been selected by a user from among a plurality of defined custom field types that are supported by the computer system*"). It is noted that Dayton's toolbox provides various user selectable options (tools) to customize a form. It is also noted that each tool in said toolbox has default features that can be modified (defined) to help customize said form, including creating text, graphics fields, and boxes, said tools helping to create forms associated with input data. It is additionally noted that each tool has default features that can be modified (defined) to help customize forms (Dayton p.33 Summary, at 1, also p. 34 at 2, 3, 4, and 5; compare with claim 12 "*...custom behavior associated with data input into the field, the user-selected custom behavior being selected by a user from among a plurality of defined custom behaviors that are supported by the computer system*"). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to apply Dayton to Texier, because of Dayton's taught advantage of selectable defined form design options, providing a user of Texier the advantage of visually choosing selections to customize Texier's form (including data entry portions) from a toolbox set of design options.

- display of a custom form, receiving data invoking a procedure to accept data from a custom field (Texier Figure 1, also column 2 lines 8-15; compare with claim 12 "*receiving data directed to a particular field of the custom form*").

- a form control procedure for executing a selected custom behavior subsequent to user input (validation), which commences execution of another behavior subsequent to said validation (Texier Figure 1 item P7, also Figure 3; compare with claim 12 "*determining that the particular field is a custom field that has a selected custom behavior*", and "*in response to the act of determining, performing the selected custom behavior for the particular field*", and "*determining whether to perform another behavior....custom behavior having been performed*" ).

- Texier does not specifically teach a custom behavior for an identified field indicating user defined operations. However, Karnik teaches a form system whereby tags (fields) can be linked to other tags arithmetically using different mathematical functions, and different types of mathematical functions

Art Unit: 2176

can be specified (Karnik column 6 lines 8-17; compare with claim 12 "*a custom behavior*". It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to apply Karnik to Texier. because of Karnik's taught advantage of tag linking. providing a way to incorporate formulas (a custom behavior) into the forms of Texier.

**In regard to dependent claim 13**, Texier teaches a form with an active field triggering a validation event subsequent to user input of data into said field (Texier column 2 lines 8-15: compare with claim 13).

**In regard to dependent claim 14**, Texier teaches the creation of a form, a form header containing data describing a window in which fields are displayed, and zones which are equivalent to fields, said zones containing associated descriptions and behaviors, said fields reflective of a default standard rectangular field and a standard behavior (text input) (Texier column 1 lines 61-63. column 3 lines 42-43. Figure 1 items P1-P7. also column G lines 46-56: compare with claim 14).

**In regard to dependent claim 15**, Texier does not specifically teach the explicit ordering of a behavior (validation) before or after execution of a custom behavior (combining multiple field data using a formula). However, placement of said behavior, either before or after a custom behavior, would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention, because form data validation is executed at all levels of data handling code in known mission critical software systems, providing increased data accuracy to Texier.

**In regard to dependent claim 17**, Texier teaches data field input and display by a user (Texier Abstract. also Figure I; compare with claim 17).

**In regard to independent claim 19, Texier teaches:**

- the creation of a custom form (Texier Abstract, column 1 lines 61-63; compare with claim 7 preamble "*a method in a computer system....the method comprising*").

- generation of forms, allowing for modifications and usage by an author (a user), as well as said forms being evolutionary for programmers to create forms, and generating/redesigning forms (Texier column 1 lines 50-59, column 2 lines 57-61; compare with claim 19 "*user-selected*").

- Texier does not specifically teach a custom behavior for an identified field indicating user defined operations. However, Karnik teaches a form system whereby tags (fields) can be linked to other tags arithmetically using different mathematical functions, and different types of mathematical functions can be specified (Karnik column 6 lines 8-17; compare with claim 19 "*a custom behavior*"). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to apply Karnik to Texier. because of Karnik's taught advantage of tag linking, providing a way to incorporate formulas (a custom behavior) into the forms of Texier.

- display of a custom form (Texier Figure 1; compare with claim 19 "*displaying the custom form, the custom form having a custom field, wherein the custom field has:*")

- Texier does not specifically teach providing a plurality of defined field types and defined behaviors presented for user selection. However, Dayton teaches PerForm Pro, a form creation tool comprising Form Designer for constructing forms using objects on a menu driven work area, and a toolbox to customize forms, including creating text, graphics fields, and boxes, said tools helping to create forms associated with input data (Dayton p.33 Summary, at 1, also p. 34 at 2 and 3; compare with claim 19 "*custom field type that has been selected by a user from among a plurality of defined custom field types that are supported by the computer system*"). It is noted that Dayton's toolbox provides various user selectable options (tools) to customize a form, including creating text, graphics fields, and boxes, said tools helping to create forms associated with input data. It is also noted that each tool in said

Art Unit: 2176

toolbox has default features that can be modified (defined) to help customize said form. (Dayton p.33 Summary, at 1, also p. 34 at 2, 3, 4, and 5; compare with claim 19 “....*custom behavior associated with data input into the custom field, the user-selected custom behavior being selected by the user from among a plurality of defined custom behaviors that are supported by the computer system*”). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to apply Dayton to Texier, because of Dayton’s taught advantage of selectable defined form design options, providing a user of Texier the advantage of visually choosing selections to customize Texier’s form (including data entry portions) from a toolbox set of design options.

- an input field, which is indicative of a standard behavior, and is implemented without further selection (acceptance of textual input into an input buffer) (Texier Figure 1; compare with claim 19 “*a standard behavior....required to select the standard behavior*”).

- display of a custom form, receiving data invoking a procedure to accept data from a custom input field (Texier Figure 1, also column 2 lines 8-15; compare with claim 19 “*receiving data directed to the custom field*”).

- a form control procedure for executing a selected custom behavior subsequent to user input (validation), which commences execution of another behavior subsequent to said validation, said form control procedure also processing a standard behavior (acceptance and processing of textual input) (Texier Figure 1 items P1 - P7, also Figure 3; compare with claim 19 “*invoking a form control procedure operating at the computer system*”, and “*receiving an indication from the form control procedure to perform the standard behavior for the field*”, and “*performing the standard behavior for the custom field*”, and “*reinvoking the form....custom behavior for the custom field*”).

**In regard to dependent claim 21**, Texier teaches a form control procedure to implement a procedure associated with certain fields. as well as zones -which are equivalent to fields. said zones

Art Unit: 2176

containing associated descriptions and behaviors (Texier Figure 1 items P 1-P7. column 6 lines 46-66. column 8 lines 5-12: compare with claim 21).

**In regard to dependent claim 22**, transporting forms for display in other computers systems via a network is known in the networking art.

**In regard to dependent claim 23**, Texier teaches a validation button (Texier Figure I item P7: compare with claim 23 ).

**In regard to dependent claims 24, 25, 26**, Texier teaches a displayed form with multiple input fields (Texier Figure 1: compare with claims 24, 25, 26.

**In regard to dependent claim 43** (dependent from claim 29), Texier does not specifically teach a behavior modifying more then one field. However, Karnik teaches a form system whereby tags (fields) can be linked to other tags arithmetically using different mathematical functions (Karnik column 6 lines 8-17; compare with claim 43). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to apply Karnik to Texier, because of Karnik's taught advantage of tag linking, providing a way to incorporate formulas (a custom behavior) into the forms of Texier.

9. **Prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to disclosure.**

Creating and Managing the Business Form Electronically, The Office, Stamford, November 1986, Volume 104, Issue 5, page 15.

*Response to Arguments*

10. Applicant's arguments filed 8/5/2002 have been fully and carefully considered but they are not persuasive.

Applicant argues on pages 8-9 of the amendment that Texier does not teach creating custom fields having user-selected field types selected from a plurality of defined field types (as defined in Applicant's claims). The examiner notes that Texier's invention is also directed towards creation of forms, or generation by modification and/or redesigning a pre-existing form (Texier column 1 lines 50-59, column 2 lines 57-61). Therefore, Texier teaches creating and customizing elements of a form. The examiner additionally notes that the author/creator of a form document can also be a user of said document (i.e. an author using his/her web page that he/she created earlier). Adding the teaching of the Dayton article aids in Texier's user form creation, designing, and customization. Applicant argues that the tools mentioned in the Dayton article are only used to design a form, and that said article does not mention "providing a plurality of defined behaviors that can be associated with data input into the custom fields that can be included in the custom form". The examiner notes that Texier teaches designing user-defined forms comprising form input objects. The Dayton article teaches a toolbox of available objects, each tool having default features that can be modified (user-defined) to help customize form objects.

Applicant argues on pages 10-11 of the amendment that the Dayton article mentions an embodiment of linked forms serving as a database front end, and providing file lookup and field checking, and that the Dayton article provides abstract, ambiguous mention of its functionality. The examiner notes that, although this can comprise an embodiment of PerForm Pro, linking to other applications does not obviate the combination of references (Texier and Dayton) used in the rejection of the pending claims. The examiner is not applying the technical description of file lookups and field checking to Texier.

Art Unit: 2176

Instead, the Dayton article's form design toolbox feature (including user-defined features) is applied to Texier to aid in creating and customizing form objects. PerForm Pro is an electronic forms design editor with various menu options (Dayton article, Summary section), said forms are created via user input and interaction. The Dayton article describes features of PerForm Pro, which is a commercially available working product, therefore, said reference is enabling.

Applicant argues on pages 12-13 of the amendment that Karnik does not teach Applicant's claimed limitations. The examiner notes that Karnik teaches a form system whereby tags (fields) can be linked to other tags arithmetically using different mathematical functions, and different types of mathematical functions can be specified. Inclusion of customized mathematical formulas reflects custom behavior, and is applied to Texier.

### ***Conclusion***

11. **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire **THREE MONTHS** from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within **TWO MONTHS** of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the **THREE-MONTH** shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than **SIX MONTHS** from the mailing date of this final action.

Art Unit: 2176

12. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to William Bashore whose telephone number is (703) 308-5807. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday through Friday from 11:30 AM to 8:00 PM EST.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Heather Herndon, can be reached on (703) 308-5186.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application should be directed to the Group receptionist whose telephone number is (703) 305-3900.

13. Any response to this action should be mailed to:

Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks  
Washington, D.C. 20231

or faxed to:

(703) 746-7239 (for formal communications intended for entry)

or:

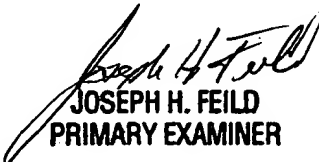
(703) 746-7240 (for informal or draft communications, please label  
"PROPOSED" or "DRAFT")

or:

(703) 746-7238 (for after-final communications)

Hand-delivered responses should be brought to Crystal Park II, 2121 Crystal Drive,  
Arlington, VA, Fourth Floor (Receptionist).

William L. Bashore  
10/20/2002

  
JOSEPH H. FEILD  
PRIMARY EXAMINER